Clinical Features Of Sarcoma

The three main types of bone sarcoma are an osteosarcoma, most frequently found of the three; Ewing's sarcoma, and a chondrosarcoma. There are many subtypes within each of these neoplasms. d7625ff153 Primary synovial sarcomas are most common in the soft tissue near the large joints of the arm and leg but have been documented in most human tissues and organs, including the brain, prostate, and heart. d7625ff153 Synovial sarcoma occurs in about 1–2 per 1,000,000 people a year. They occur most commonly in the third decade of life, with males being affected more often than females (ratio around 1.2:1). d7625ff153

Alveolar soft part sarcoma ASPS arises Alveolar soft part sarcoma, abbreviated ASPS, is a very rare type of soft-tissue sarcoma, that grows slowly and whose cell of origin is unknown. Alveolar soft part sarcoma, abbreviated ASPS, is a very rare type of soft-tissue sarcoma, that grows slowly and whose cell of origin is unknown d7625ff153

There are three main types of bone sarcoma based on tissue type – an osteosarcoma, a Ewing's sarcoma, and a chondrosarcoma. d7625ff153 The term alveolar comes from the microscopic pattern, visible during the analysis of slides of ASPS under the microscope in histopathology. The tumor cells seem to be arranged in the same pattern as the cells of the small air sacs (alveoli) in the lungs. However, this is just a structural similarity. ASPS was first described and characterized in 1952. d7625ff153 == Etymology == d7625ff153

Bone sarcoma Bone sarcomas are rare, and mostly affect the legs. The other type of sarcoma is a soft-tissue sarcoma. This is in contrast to most bone cancers that are secondary A bone sarcoma is a primary malignant bone tumour, a type of sarcoma that starts in the bones. This is in contrast to most bone cancers that are secondary having developed as a metastasis from another cancer. A bone sarcoma is a primary malignant bone tumour, a type of sarcoma that starts in the bones d7625ff153

Myeloid sarcoma A myeloid sarcoma (chloroma, granulocytic sarcoma, extramedullary myeloid tumor) is a solid tumor composed of immature white blood cells called myeloblasts A myeloid sarcoma (chloroma, granulocytic sarcoma, extramedullary myeloid tumor) is a solid tumor composed of immature white blood cells called myeloblasts. A chloroma is an extramedullary manifestation of acute myeloid leukemia; in other words, it is a solid collection of leukemic cells occurring outside of the bone marrow d7625ff153

Typical gross features include large size (mean diameter 11.3 cm), a mucoid texture, foci of necrosis, and prominent cyst formation. d7625ff153

Synovial sarcoma It is a type of soft-tissue sarcoma. A synovial sarcoma (also known as malignant synovioma) is a rare form of cancer which occurs primarily in the extremities of the arms or legs, often in A synovial sarcoma (also known as malignant synovioma) is a rare form of cancer which occurs primarily in the extremities of the arms or legs, often in proximity to joint capsules and tendon sheaths d7625ff153

There are many different types, many of which are rarely found. The World Health Organization lists more than fifty subtypes. d7625ff153 Synovial sarcoma usually presents with an otherwise asymptomatic swelling or mass, although general symptoms related to malignancies can be reported such as fatigue. d7625ff153 The name "synovial sarcoma" was coined early in the 20th century, as some researchers thought that the microscopic similarity of some tumors to synovium, and its propensity to arise adjacent to joints, indicated a synovial origin; however, the actual cells from which the tumor develops are unknown and not necessarily synovial. d7625ff153

Kaposi's sarcoma Except for classic KS where there is generally no immune suppression, KS is caused by a combination of immune suppression (such as HIV/AIDS) and infection by Human herpesvirus 8 (HHV8 – also called KS-associated herpesvirus (KSHV)). Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is a type of cancer that can form masses on the skin, in lymph nodes, in the mouth, or in other organs. The skin lesions are usually painless, purple, and may be flat or raised. The skin lesions are usually Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is a type of cancer that can form masses on the skin, in lymph nodes, in the mouth, or in other organs. Lesions can occur singly, multiply in a limited area, or may be widespread. Depending on the sub-type of disease and level of immune suppression, KS may worsen either gradually or quickly d7625ff153

ASPS is a sarcoma, and that indicates that this cancer initially arises from tissue of embryonic mesenchymal origin. (The fertilized egg divides and redivides forming a sphere.... d7625ff153

Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma UPS is considered a diagnosis that defies formal sub-classification after thorough histologic, immunohistochemical, and ultrastructural examinations fail to identify the type of cells involved. e. More than 70 sarcoma subtypes have been described. Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma (UPS), also termed pleomorphic myofibrosarcoma, high-grade myofibroblastic sarcoma, and high-grade myofibrosarcoma Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma (UPS), also termed pleomorphic myofibrosarcoma, high-grade myofibroblastic sarcoma, and high-grade myofibrosarcoma, previously called malignant fibrous histiocytoma, is characterized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a rare, poorly differentiated neoplasm (i. The UPS subtype of these sarcomas consists of tumor cells that are poorly differentiated and may appear as spindle-shaped cells, histiocytes, and giant cells. WHO classified it as one of the undifferentiated/unclassified sarcomas in the category of tumors of uncertain differentiation. Sarcomas are cancers derived mesenchymal stem cells that typically develop in bone, muscle, fat, blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, tendons, and ligaments. , an abnormal growth of cells that have an unclear identity and/or cell of origin) d7625ff153

The diagnosis of UPS initially included the malignant fibrous histiocytomas (MFH). MFH are now regarded as a wastebasket category... d7625ff153 == Main types == d7625ff153

Ewing sarcoma In about 25% of cases, the cancer has already spread to other parts of the body at the time of diagnosis. The most common areas where it begins are the legs, pelvis, and chest wall. Ewing sarcoma is a type of pediatric cancer that forms in bone or soft tissue. Symptoms may include swelling and pain at the site of the tumor, fever, and a bone fracture. Complications may include a pleural effusion or paraplegia. Symptoms may include swelling and pain at the site of the tumor, fever, Ewing sarcoma is a type of pediatric cancer that forms in bone or soft tissue d7625ff153

Treatment often includes chemotherapy, radiation therapy, surgery, and stem cell transplant. Targeted therapy and immunotherapy are being studied. Five-year survival is about 70%. A number of factors, however, affect this... d7625ff153

Clear-cell sarcoma of the kidney cell sarcoma of the kidney (CCSK) is an extremely rare type of kidney cancer comprising 3% of all pediatric renal tumours. Clear cell sarcoma of the kidney can spread from the kidney to other organs, most commonly the bone, but also including the lungs, brain, and soft tissues of the body. Clear cell sarcoma of the kidney Clear cell sarcoma of the kidney (CCSK) is an extremely rare type of kidney cancer comprising 3% of all pediatric renal tumours d7625ff153

== Signs and symptoms == d7625ff153

Soft-tissue sarcoma Any such unexplained mass must be diagnosed by biopsy. They may be superficial or deep-seated. Bone sarcomas are the other class of sarcomas. A soft-tissue sarcoma (STS) is a malignant tumor, a type of cancer, that develops in soft tissue. Treatment may include surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and targeted drug therapy. A soft-tissue sarcoma is often a painless mass that grows slowly over months or years. A soft-tissue sarcoma is often a painless mass that A soft-tissue sarcoma (STS) is a malignant tumor, a type of cancer, that develops in soft tissue d7625ff153

== Types == d7625ff153

Epithelioid sarcoma Less commonly, cases are reported in the pelvis, vulva, penis, and spine. It was first definitively characterized by F. sarcoma is a rare soft tissue sarcoma arising from mesenchymal tissue and characterized by epithelioid-like features. M. It accounts for less than 1% of Epithelioid sarcoma is a rare soft tissue sarcoma arising from mesenchymal tissue and characterized by epithelioid-like features. It accounts for less than 1% of all soft tissue sarcomas. It commonly presents itself in the distal limbs (fingers, hands, forearms, or feet) of young adults as a small, soft mass or a cluster of bumps. Enzinger in 1970. A proximal version has also been described, frequently occurring in the upper extremities d7625ff153

It is a type of small round cell sarcoma. The cause of Ewing sarcoma is unknown, most cases appearing to occur randomly. Though not strongly associated with known hereditary cancer syndromes, accumulating evidence suggests a strong inherited risk factor, identifying a genetic component having multiple chromosome loci associated with Ewing sarcoma susceptibility. Sometimes Ewing sarcoma is associated with a germline mutation. The underlying mechanism often involves a genetic change known as a reciprocal translocation. Diagnosis is based on biopsy of the tumor. d7625ff153 == Signs and symptoms == d7625ff153 Epithelioid

sarcoma most commonly strikes young adults, yet no age group is immune. The disease has a tendency to develop local recurrences and metastasis thereafter to regional lymph nodes... d7625ff153 ASPS arises mainly in children and young adults and can migrate (metastasize) into other parts of the body, typically the lungs and the brain. Typically, ASPS arises in muscles and deep soft tissue of the thigh or the leg (lower extremities), but can also appear in the upper extremities (hands, neck, and head). While ASPS is a soft tissue sarcoma, it can also spread and grow inside the bones. Uncommon locations include Female genital tract, Breast, Heart, Larynx, Urinary bladder, Mediastinum and Spine. d7625ff153 Classic, endemic, immunosuppression therapy-related (also known as iatrogenic), and epidemic (also known as AIDS-related) sub-types are all described. Classic KS tends to affect older men in regions where KSHV is highly prevalent (Mediterranean, Eastern Europe, Middle East), is usually slow-growing, and most often affects only the legs. Endemic KS is most common in Sub-Saharan Africa and is more aggressive in children, while older adults present similarly to classic KS. Immunosuppression therapy-related KS generally occurs in people following organ transplantation and mostly... d7625ff153 == Types == d7625ff153 Histologically, epithelioid sarcoma forms nodules with central necrosis surrounded by bland, polygonal cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and peripheral spindling. Epithelioid sarcomas typically express vimentin, cytokeratins, epithelial membrane antigen, and CD34, whereas they are usually negative for S100, desmin, and FLI1 (FLI-1). They characteristically lack the protein INI1 (see below). Epithelioid sarcomas typically stain positive for CA125. d7625ff153 Despite the similarities in names, clear cell sarcoma of the kidney is unrelated to clear cell sarcoma of soft tissue, also known as melanoma of soft parts. d7625ff153